

1 prosecution's forensic evidence; that his conviction resulted from tainted out-of-court
2 identifications and the prosecution's use of perjured testimony; that he was actually
3 innocent of the charged offenses, as shown by the affidavits of three alibi witnesses
4 whom defense counsel failed to present at trial¹; that his trial counsel rendered
5 ineffective assistance when he failed to call a medical expert to testify regarding
6 petitioner's physical capacity/limitations; and that he was denied counsel on direct
7 appeal, in violation of his Sixth Amendment rights. Petitioner maintained that the
8 Court had jurisdiction to entertain his § 2241 petition pursuant to the "savings clause"
9 of § 2255.

10 In accordance with the Court's Order Requiring Response to Petition,
11 respondent filed a Motion to Dismiss on August 29, 2014 on the following grounds:
12 (1) The abuse of the writ and comity doctrines required dismissal of the Petition; (2)
13 although styled as a § 2241 Petition, the Petition was actually a disguised successive
14 § 2255 Petition which, therefore, should be dismissed; and (3) the Petition was time-
15 barred under § 2255. Concurrently, respondent lodged various exhibits that had been
16 referenced in the Motion to Dismiss.

17 After extensive briefing and supplemental briefing (and the lodging of
18 additional exhibits by both sides), the Court issued a Report and Recommendation on
19 May 21, 2015, in which it recommended that the action be dismissed without
20 prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.²

21 Petitioner's time for filing objections to the Report and Recommendation in
22 Case No. CV 14-5081-DMG (RNB) has not yet lapsed. However, on May 29, 2015,
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25 ¹ Of the three affidavits, only two (the affidavits of petitioner's son and
26 daughter) actually purported to provide petitioner with an alibi for the day of the
charged offense.

27 ² Based on the lack of subject matter jurisdiction finding, the Court did not
28 reach either of the other grounds for dismissal raised by respondent.

1 petitioner lodged for filing another Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, this time
2 utilizing the approved Central District form for habeas petitions filed pursuant to 28
3 U.S.C. § 2254 by persons in state custody.

4 Subject matter jurisdiction over a habeas petition exists only when, at the time
5 the petition is filed, the petitioner is “in custody” under the conviction challenged in
6 the petition. See Maleng v. Cook, 490 U.S. 488, 490-91, 109 S. Ct. 1923, 104 L. Ed.
7 2d 540 (1989); Carafas v. LaVallee, 391 U.S. 234, 238, 88 S. Ct. 1556, 20 L. Ed. 2d
8 554 (1968); Fowler v. Sacramento County Sheriff’s Dep’t, 421 F.3d 1027, 1033 n.5
9 (9th Cir. 2005); see also 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241(c)(3), 2254(a). Moreover, under 28
10 U.S.C. § 2254(a), only a person who is in custody pursuant to a judgment of a State
11 court may apply for relief under that statute.

12 The burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction rests with the party
13 seeking to invoke the district court’s jurisdiction. See, e.g., Ashoff v. City of Ukiah,
14 130 F.3d 409, 410 (9th Cir. 1997); Thornhill Pub. Co. v. General Tel. & Elec. Corp.,
15 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979); Johnson v. Washington, 2009 WL 151284, at *6
16 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 20, 2009) (habeas case). Moreover, the absence of subject matter
17 jurisdiction may be raised by a district court sua sponte. See Schwarzer, Tashima &
18 Wagstaffe, Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial ¶ 2:18 (2015 rev. ed.).

19 Here, it appears from the face of the Petition that petitioner is not challenging
20 a state court judgment of conviction. Indeed, it appears from petitioner’s
21 accompanying brief and exhibits that the state court case out of which his claims arise
22 was dismissed. It therefore does not appear to the Court that there is any state court
23 judgment from which § 2254 relief could be granted.

24 To the extent that what petitioner really is doing is challenging his current
25 federal sentence on the ground that it was illegally enhanced based on the original
26 California conviction, the Court takes judicial notice from the exhibits to the Petition
27 and from the records in Case No. CV 14-5081-DMG (RNB) that petitioner
28 unsuccessfully has been making variations of the same challenges to his sentence for

1 years. It is not this Court's function to review the decisions of the sentencing district
2 court in Texas or the Fifth Circuit. Moreover, the Court would lack jurisdiction to
3 entertain the Petition herein under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 pursuant to the "savings clause"
4 of 28 U.S.C. § 2255 because, under the savings clause, petitioner must demonstrate
5 that he is factually innocent of the crime for which he has been convicted (i.e., the
6 Texas robbery), not the sentence imposed. See Marrero v. Ives, 682 F.3d 1190, 1193-
7 94 (9th Cir. 2012); Ivy v. Pontesso, 328 F.3d 1057, 1060 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 540
8 U.S. 1051 (2003); Lorentsen v. Hood, 223 F.3d 950, 954 (9th Cir. 2000).

9 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that, on or before **July 15, 2015**, petitioner
10 show cause in writing, if any he has, why this action should not be summarily
11 dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

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13 DATED: June 12, 2015

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16 ROBERT N. BLOCK
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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